

# JORDAN TIMES

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**W. Bank press association formed**  
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (R)—Some 130 Arab journalists on the occupied West Bank have voted to set up their own professional organisation separate from the Jordanian Journalists' Association. The vote yesterday has caused a split in the editorial ranks of the East Jerusalem newspaper El-Quds which published a denouncement of the new journalists' organisation today. Five leading editors of the El-Quds, who said they represented 15 of the paper's journalists, described the new association as unnecessary. Spokesmen for the association said the refusal of El-Quds senior staff to join them indicated the pro-Jordanian sympathies of the newspaper, which has always claimed to be independent. Previous attempts to set up an independent association on the West Bank have been opposed by the Jordanian Journalists' Association. The Arab journalists who set up the association and elected a five-member board yesterday work for local newspapers and international news agencies.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

**Iran requests Council debate**  
NATIONS, Feb. 24 (R)—Jordan last night requested a Security Council debate on the situation in the occupied territories as a result of Israel's policy of colonization. The request was contained in a letter to Council President Yasser Arafat from Jordan's U.N. Representative Haniyeh. There was no immediate indication whether the Council would accept the request. In a statement, the Jordanian envoy requested a Council debate on the "most ominous and accelerating erosion of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories in consequence of the Israeli occupation authorities' relentless, deliberate policy and practice of settlement and colonization of those territories which constitute a threat to world peace and security."

**Iran's new rulers set two key dates**  
**Referendum on republic, resumption of oil exports**  
Feb. 24 (R)—Iran's new rulers have set two key dates for a referendum on the new republic and the resumption of oil exports. The new rulers, led by Ayatollah Khomeini, announced that they would hold a referendum on the new republic on March 21, the day of the Islamic Revolution. They also announced that they would resume oil exports within 15 days after a referendum on the resumption of oil exports. The new rulers also announced that they would hold a referendum on the new republic on March 21, the day of the Islamic Revolution. They also announced that they would resume oil exports within 15 days after a referendum on the resumption of oil exports.

## Regional Briefs

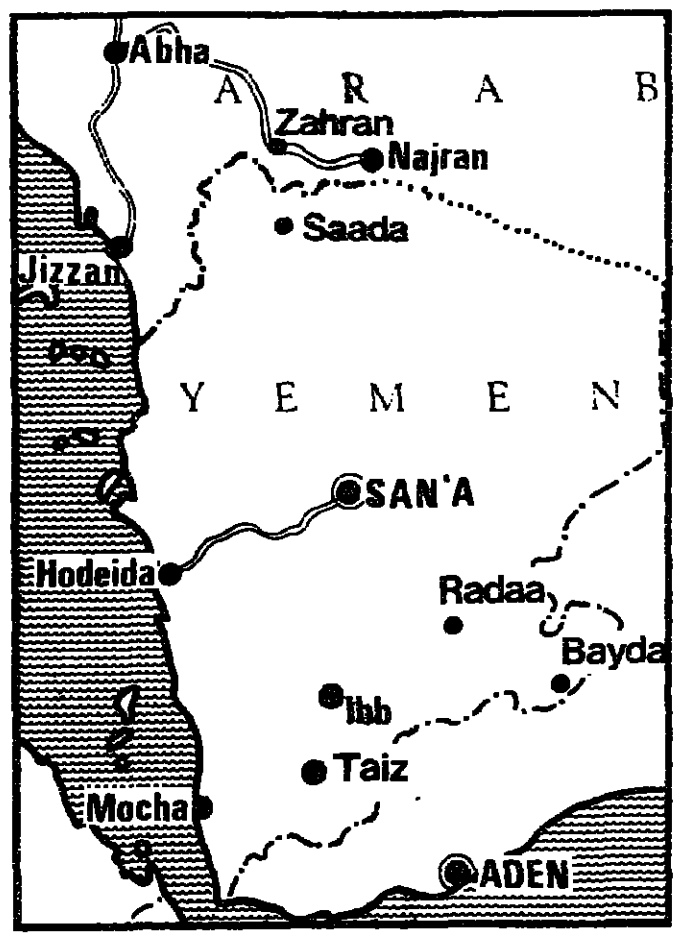
**U.S. senator says military role**  
TON, Feb. 24 (R)—A U.S. senator said yesterday that the military role of the United States in the Middle East should be limited to peacekeeping operations. The senator, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the United States should not become involved in the internal affairs of the Middle East. He said that the United States should focus on maintaining peace and stability in the region.

**Iranair resumes world flights**  
PARIS, Feb. 24 (R)—The Iranian national airline's first international flight for almost two months landed in Paris today, airport officials said. The flight, which was operated by an Iranian Boeing 747, arrived in Paris at 10:30 a.m. The airline, which had been grounded since the Islamic Revolution, is now resuming its world flights. The flight was the first of a series of flights that the airline is planning to operate.

**Saudi Water Resources and Agriculture**  
Feb. 24 (R)—Saudi Water Resources and Agriculture Minister Abdul Aziz Al Sheikh conferred here today with the director of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Edouard Saouma, the official Saudi Press reported. The two discussed ways of cooperation between Saudi Arabia and FAO to develop the kingdom. The FAO chief arrived here today on a visit during which he would inspect a number of agricultural projects.

**Pakistan International Airlines (PIA)**  
Feb. 24 (R)—Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) is planning to build a hotel in Bahrain, a PIA spokesman said today. The hotel, which is being built in the Gulf island, is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The hotel is being built by PIA in cooperation with the Bahraini government. The hotel is expected to be a major tourist attraction in Bahrain.

**Syria today appealed to China**  
Feb. 24 (R)—Syria today appealed to China to stop its war and find a peaceful settlement for their country. The Syrian government said that it was watching the current development along the border between Syria and Israel with great concern. It hoped that the two governments would be able to find a solution to the problems which have caused the conflict. The Syrian government said that it was watching the current development along the border between Syria and Israel with great concern.



## Major battle seems imminent in China-Vietnam border war

BANGKOK, Feb. 24 (R)—Heavy fighting has broken out around the northwestern Vietnamese town of Lao Cai, where Chinese troops backed by tanks and artillery launched a new attack yesterday, Radio Hanoi said today. It said Vietnamese regional armed forces and militia had mounted a counter-attack against the Chinese southwest and east of the city, taken by Peking's forces last Tuesday.

Indochina analysts in Bangkok said three provincial capitals had fallen to the Chinese since the border war started a week ago. They said a battle around a fourth, Lang Son in the northeast, appeared imminent and may have already started.

The Vietnamese around Lao Cai killed hundreds of Chinese troops and destroyed dozens of military vehicles in the fighting yesterday, according to Hanoi Radio. It gave no casualty figures for the Vietnamese side. The Indochina analysts said the three provincial capitals in Chinese hands were Mong Cai in the extreme northeast, Cau Bang, northwest of Lang Son, and Lao Cai, which Vietnam has admitted fell on Tuesday.

Lao Chau, in the far northwest, was under attack and was believed to have fallen, they said. Vietnamese forces around Lang Son, supported by artillery and tanks moved up from the south. They were close to engaging the Chinese and artillery duels were going on. Major fighting appeared imminent, they said.

The two draft resolutions drew diplomatic battle-lines between Moscow and Peking as the Security Council resumed debate on the Indochina crisis begun yesterday. The resolutions called for a complete cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Vietnam.

They say there are at least 200,000 Chinese troops in the Sino-Vietnamese border area but will not confirm many press reports that the number of Chinese troops has increased.

The communiqué announcing the formation of the Guardians said that in certain circumstances some military material would be handed back by the new force to the army.

However there is still a nagging army, which might stage a coup once it had recovered from its setback. Leftist groups especially are demanding a complete break with the past and the creation of a "people's army" rather than reconstituting the Shah's army.

This would explain why the revolutionaries are so keen to set up an independent body that could keep the old military machine in check in case of any future trouble.

One thing that is clear is that the Guardians will have strong religious links. Their base will be the same mosques from which the opposition which toppled the Shah was organized and where the new local "revolutionary committees" are centred.

The mosques have also been turned into the Ayatollah's arsenals, and one of the Guardians' first tasks will be to draw up an inventory of the arms stored inside them. According to the Ayatollah's headquarters, the Guardians will remain in charge of all police stations, youth centres and buildings of the Shah's hated secret police, Savak. This would include some of the political prisons where Savak's victims were tortured.

## Sanaa urges Arab League meeting

### Fighting flares between Yemens

SANAA, Feb. 24 (R)—North Yemen tonight called for an Arab League Council meeting to discuss what it termed South Yemeni aggressions against its territory, the government news agency Saba said.

Saba said the North Yemeni Ambassador to the Arab League had been instructed to lodge the request for the League Council meeting with Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad. It added that the Sanaa government had also asked for an Arab League fact-finding mission to go to the border area between the two Yemens to see for itself "the flagrant aggressions" mounted by "Aden's Marxist rulers."

Earlier today Sanaa Radio accused South Yemen of launching a concentrated attack along the joint border. The accusation, which came in a statement issued after an emergency session of the cabinet, said the offensive began yesterday and that a national state of alert had been declared.

The cabinet charged South Yemen with continuous aggressions, and said it could not be held responsible for any escalation of the conflict. Sanaa Radio said the border towns of Qatabah and Monazah had been under artillery and rocket fire from South Yemeni forces since last Tuesday to cover major land attacks.

In Aden, South Yemen today accused North Yemen of launching attacks across the border and said battles were raging between its troops and "the aggressors." "Sanaa rulers launched a perfidious attack on South Yemeni territories yesterday at Mukheiras and around the governorate of Beihan," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The statement also charged that North Yemen was concentrating troops at Ibb and Taiz in preparation for another attack on South Yemen.

It said South Yemen had previously exercised self-restraint in the face of provocations from the North, but added it reserved the right to defend its sovereignty and repel (the North Yemeni) aggression.

Marxist South Yemen and North Yemen have been involved in intermittent border clashes for several years. Today's South Yemeni statement said North Yemen was instigated "by its imperialist and reactionary masters ignoring the destructive consequences of its attack."

Earlier this week, an organisation called the People's Revolutionary Forces, which is opposed to the Sanaa government, said in Aden that two North Yemeni army battalions had defected and joined its ranks.

The United States has condemned both the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and Vietnam's sweep through Kampuchea which preceded it. But Washington has refused to slow the process of normalising relations with Peking, which will reach a milestone next Thursday when the reciprocal U.S. and Chinese liaison offices will be upgraded to formal embassies.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal left for Peking yesterday to hold negotiations that would open commercial and trade relations on a big scale between the two countries. He was carrying a message from President Carter concerning the fighting.

The court would have given Mr. Bhutto a "lesser punishment" if they had not been influenced by extraneous considerations, the lawyer said.

Earlier the court rejected a defence application for the reinstatement of two judges who had retired from the bench during the hearing of the appeal, and also denied Mr. Bhutto's plea for more time to prepare his arguments.

If the court rejects the new appeal, the former Premier could be hanged soon after. The 51-year-old former premier, who has spent the last 16 months in prison, can appeal for clemency to military ruler Zia-ul-Haq if the judgment is upheld, but he has said he would not seek mercy from the man who ousted him in a coup 19 months ago.

The defence counsel argued that the death sentence should be commuted as there was no precedent for hanging a man who was not at the scene of the crime or when an innocent by-stander was killed instead of the intended victim.

Politician Ahmed Raza Kasuri, allegedly the intended victim, escaped the attack but his father, sitting beside him in the car, was fatally shot.

But there was no plan for him to travel there today or tomorrow, State Department officials said.

## Khomeini creates 'Guardians of the Revolution'

By Richard Wallis

TEHRAN, Feb. 24 —Iran's new rulers, faced with the collapse of the Shah's armed forces and police, have created a new internal security body called the "Guardians of the Islamic Revolution."

The formation of the new force, announced by the headquarters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, appears to be an attempt to organise a militia of proven loyalty to the revolutionary religious leader. Thousands of civilians who obtained arms in raids on military armouries are expected to be incorporated into the Guardians, whose task will apparently be to maintain law and order.

Few details of their organisation have filtered out so far and an air of mystery still surrounds the latest creature of the Iranian revolution, but there are indications it will be given wide powers.

The communiqué announcing the new body's formation said simply: "The public are asked to regard all orders issued by the headquarters of the corps as binding."

There has been no word on how big the new force will be, how it will relate to conventional security forces, how it will be commanded or even how permanent it will be.

The setting up of the Guardians will formalise the position of thousands of armed civilians and self-appointed vigilantes who have taken over the main security tasks in Iran, ranging from arresting officials of the former regime to searching houses for arms and patrolling the streets at night. There is a pressing need for a police force of some sort. Thousands of common criminals were freed when the Shah's prisons were stormed during the revolution, and at one point almost anyone could obtain a gun. Appeals to turn in the weapons have already gone unheeded.

Looting has been reported, especially in the smart northern suburbs of Tehran, in spite of repeated appeals by the Ayatollah for the people not to let the country plunge into anarchy. Most of the capital's police stations were destroyed in last week's "Battle of Tehran" and the military communications system broke down.



## JORDAN TIMES

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### Heed our call

JORDAN'S URGENT request to the United Nations Security Council for a special meeting to consider Israel's policy of creeping colonialism in the occupied territories is both well-timed and well-founded.

It serves as a useful reminder to the parties gathered at Camp David for the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations that one of those parties, namely Israel, has, since the start of those negotiations last autumn, consistently, deliberately and defiantly violated the spirit of the Camp David accords.

Jordan's ambassador at the U.N. is correct in drawing the world body's attention to the "ominous and accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories" as a consequence of the Israeli occupiers' "systematic, relentless and deliberate" settlements policy.

Those members of the world body who are usually sympathetic to Israel would be dangerously wrong to view this request as just another attempt by the U.N.'s "Afro-Asian majority" to "gang up" on Israel. For Jordan's request is no idle gesture: it is stimulated by more than just our deep-seated opposition to Zionism and imperialism. It is an appeal for common sense and the rules of international morality to be applied in a case of calculated provocation by a militaristic and expansionist occupying power. It is also a warning to the world that it is Israel's aggressive actions which imperil whatever progress towards a peaceful resolution of the Middle East conflict that might have emerged in the past year, or might still emerge, either within the Camp David framework or outside it.

We fail to see how the world community can continue to ignore acts of blatant aggression and provocation by Israel in territories which she has occupied by force and which the same world community has agreed, in Resolution 242, that she must evacuate and return to their rightful owners forthwith. We hope the Security Council does call Israel to account, and that this will be the beginning of a concerted effort—of which Jordan is also in the vanguard—to tighten up 242 and get Israel out of the conquered land which she is now busy colonising.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I editorially Saturday criticises President Anwar Sadat's declaration that he was ready to "protect the Arabian peninsula countries at a time when Egyptian troops were being flown to the Sultanate of Oman to replace the Iranian forces which were withdrawn after the new Iranian regime was set up."

The newspaper recalls that it was Anwar Sadat who convinced the late President Jamal Abdul Nasser to involve the Egyptian armed forces in the North Yemeni war early in the sixties by giving him false information, as Nasser had confessed later in one of his speeches.

An analysis of the Egyptian logic shows that Israel no more poses a threat to the Arab nation or never posed a threat at any time, the newspaper claims.

It refers to President Jimmy Carter as saying yesterday that he will take into consideration the Egyptian suggestion and the Egyptian role in the Middle East but after signing the "unilateral treaty" with Israel. President Carter's statement confirms the reported existence of an American strategy in the area whereby Egypt and Israel will share the role between themselves after signing their peace treaty.

AL DUSTOUR fears that the Sino-Vietnamese fighting might develop into a world conflagration, particularly if the Chinese forces penetrated deeper into Vietnamese territory and stayed there. In this case, the newspaper adds, the Soviet Union would be compelled to come to the aid of Vietnam by opening a battle front in the north against China, despite the fact that Moscow's involvement in the Far East might be exploited by the Western countries to change the military situation in central Europe in their favour.

The Western countries, particularly the U.S., are now gloating at two communist states being locked in war; these two states which had cooperated in bringing about the U.S. defeat in Vietnam.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Lecture

Prof. Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the University of Jordan's History Dept. at 3:00 p.m. The lecture is on "German Sources to the History of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries."

Folklore Performance

The Embassy of Pakistan presents the Pakistani folkdance troupe, Pucar Dance Ensemble, in a performance at the Palace of Culture at 8:00 p.m. There will be a second performance on Monday at the same time.

## Jordan to buy share of new Arab industrial investment company

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 24—In a decision this week, the Cabinet pledged that Jordan will purchase a one per cent share of the proposed Arab industrial investment company. The price is equivalent to 1.5 million Iraqi dinars which is

nearly the same as Jordanian dinars.

The Baghdad-based company is to establish industrial investments throughout the Arab World with priority to develop industry in the fields of electronics and mining. Better economic cooperation and coordination between the states in the region are expected as by-products of the company.

Initially, the idea was to make the company an Egyptian-Iraqi joint venture. But in 1976 the Council of Arab Economic Unity decided to include more states. It also authorised a capital of 150 million Iraqi dinars in establishing the company. So far, six countries have pledged to purchase a total of 49 per cent of the company. They are: Iraq, 16 per cent; Saudi Arabia, 15 per cent; Egypt, eight per cent; Kuwait, eight per cent; Syria, one per cent; and Jordan, one per cent. Over half of the company is still open for purchase. When the remaining shares are sold, each country will send a representative to act as a member on the board of directors. The headquarters for the industrial investment company will be Baghdad, making the new firm subject to the laws of Iraq, the Director of the Economic Cooperation and Export Department in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Ghazi Jamil Diab, told the Jordan Times today.

## Confessions of a piano tuner

By Virginia Buchanan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—“Revelations from inside the pianos of Amman—does that strike a chord?” quipped the tuner of our piano.

He had just been asked if he ever found any secrets or hidden treasure in the pianos he took apart.

“Sometimes pianos are trash cans,” he said. “I’ve found ball-point pens, gum, half a dozen letters, a dollar bill, rings, coins and lots of dust. Once there was an old cigarette box pushed behind the strings for support. That brand was out of date 40 years ago!”

No one seems to know how or when the first piano came to Amman, but they have been coming by land, sea, and planes in ever-increasing numbers the last three years. Piano playing has become popular in Amman, and every April a teacher from London’s Royal College of Music flies to Jordan to give examinations (from beginners to eighth grade). It helps to stimulate interest and the 49 students who are currently taking the exams are able to compare their progress internationally.

More pianos mean more demand for the six piano tuners in Amman who have themselves been pianists and teachers and have a deep appreciation for these beautiful instruments. Times have certainly changed! In 1962 there were no tuners, and pianists had to summon one from Jerusalem.

“A piano deserves good care,” he continued. “Ideally, it should be placed against an inside wall, not in a damp basement, not in a draft, or in a glassed-in veranda where it is cold and wet in winter and hot and dry in summer. In one house the piano was put next to a hot radiator, and one had to wait while the strings cooled off. Once in Ajlun I found the piano in a crypt, and another time a piano had been pushed out on the patio to sunbathe. I felt like wrapping a scarf around it!”

“The changes in temperature can crack the sounding board which is made of spruce and stands at the back of the strings. It magnifies the sound and if it cracks, it’s a write-off—no sound at all.”

Piano styles have changed with the years following the dictates of the furniture manufacturers. When low-profile furniture became the vogue the pianos had to be lower in height. Their quality was not affected, however, because the action has been lowered inside.

But let’s get back to the anonymous “Confessions of a Piano Tuner.”

“Over the last decade in Amman I’ve tuned a cross-section of pianos ranging from antiques to the latest in Danish-style casings. I

particularly liked an Austrian piano built in 1900. One family very proud of their piano kept it polished assiduously though no one had played it for 20 years. When they decided that it should be tuned, I was horrified upon opening it—all rusty, dusty and moth-eaten. Another piano I mourned over had been locked up for ten years and most of the insides fell to dust before my eyes.”

“There have been some odd situations in the past when concert pianists have come to town and literally had to adapt their styles to a piano out of tune. One hotel had a grand piano which musicians played through dinner time by soft candlelight. It started sounding awful. I had to dig out gobs of wax that had melted into the upper register and broken the strings. You’d have thought Liberace had been there.”

“Remember, a piano is basically a musical instrument before a piece of furniture. The casing is just to hide the 12,000 pieces inside. It’s a great engineering piece. There are 215 strings, with a normal pull of 79 kilos tension for each string; that’s about 14 tons. A concert grand piano has 240 strings and 20 tons of tension. But some strings will tend to have a tension of 80 or 60 kilos, making the tension on the back uneven which can warp the frame to which the strings are attached and permanently harm the sound of the piano. That’s why a piano should be tuned regularly once a year whether you play it or not.”

“Some of the old pianos in Amman are in bad condition, and even owners of new ones should realise that their need maintenance. Besides tuning, there are adjustments to be made inside: screws get loose, and the hammers, made of felt, get cut by the strings and need re-shaping. It’s false economy to neglect pianos, old or new.”

“As for moving a piano, never push it around. Always lift it gently or put it on a trolley. Don’t even push it across the carpet, because of that huge tension inside. One time a year-old piano that I had already tuned was sold and transported in a small truck to a new abode, without being wrapped or padded to soften the jarring. The soft-pedal was dislocated, the whole soft-pedal board had fallen down inside, and three keys were out of commission. Another family rented a piano and ordered it delivered to the house. First the men pushed it through a pile of sand by the road, pulled it along the concrete driveway and broke the marble steps. No wonder parts of the action were damaged. A piano should be treated like spun glass!”

A piano is like life: you get out of it what you put into it. And it’s not good to randomly thump either one!

## JORDAN TIMES

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First time in Jordan

## Private corp. bonds to be sold for cement factory

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 24—The newest bank in town is launching the newest game in town, as the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan), the recently licensed merchant bankers, are preparing to issue the first bonds in Jordan on behalf of a private borrower.

This will be a JD 5 million issue for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd., and it will be the first issue of private corporate bonds to

enjoy the tax exemption on interest earned that came into effect for private bonds last month. Previously, only the government's bonds, issued by the Central Bank, enjoyed tax exemptions.

AFC (Jordan) Director-General Dr. Khalil Salim told the Jordan Times his company had been given the mandate by the cement company to both manage and underwrite the bond issue, which would be offered for sale soon.

He said the bonds would have an average life of seven years with a three-year grace period. The maturities would be staggered, with some maturities of around five years and others closer to ten.

He did not disclose the exact interest rate for these bonds, but he indicated it would be in the range of 7-8 per cent, significantly lower than what the cement company would have to pay to borrow the same amount of money internationally.

In fact, the cement company is raising another \$15 million, or roughly JD 5 million, through Arab and Morgan Grenfell and Chase to be used with the JD 5 million being raised through the local bonds to complete the financing package for its fifth kiln expansion project already underway.

Both the international loan and the local bonds are guaranteed by the government.

The cement company originally intended to raise the entire \$30 million loan abroad, until Dr. Salim offered to raise half the sum by issuing bonds in the Jordanian market.

He says the advantages of raising money locally are that it is cheaper for the company raising the money, because local loans or bonds can be secured for a maximum interest rate of nine per cent, while an international loan would be around 13-14 per cent; it soaks up excess liquidity in Jordan, which helps the government's effort to reduce inflation by directing excess cash into productive investments; there is no foreign exchange risk for the borrower; it helps the country reduce its external debt in general; it helps create more sophisticated local financing capabilities; and it maintains the country's external balance.

rowing capacity in reserve for those projects that may not be fully financed from domestic sources.

“We will also address ourselves as much as possible to the individual investors, the small, private investors, to reach all potential buyers in the country,” Dr. Salim said.

He said the bonds would be denominated in values as small as JD 10 in order to appeal to individuals, and he anticipated “a very big and a very wide selling group including banks and financial institutions throughout the country,” which would make the job of buying a bond that much easier for an investor, who could complete the transaction at a local bank branch.

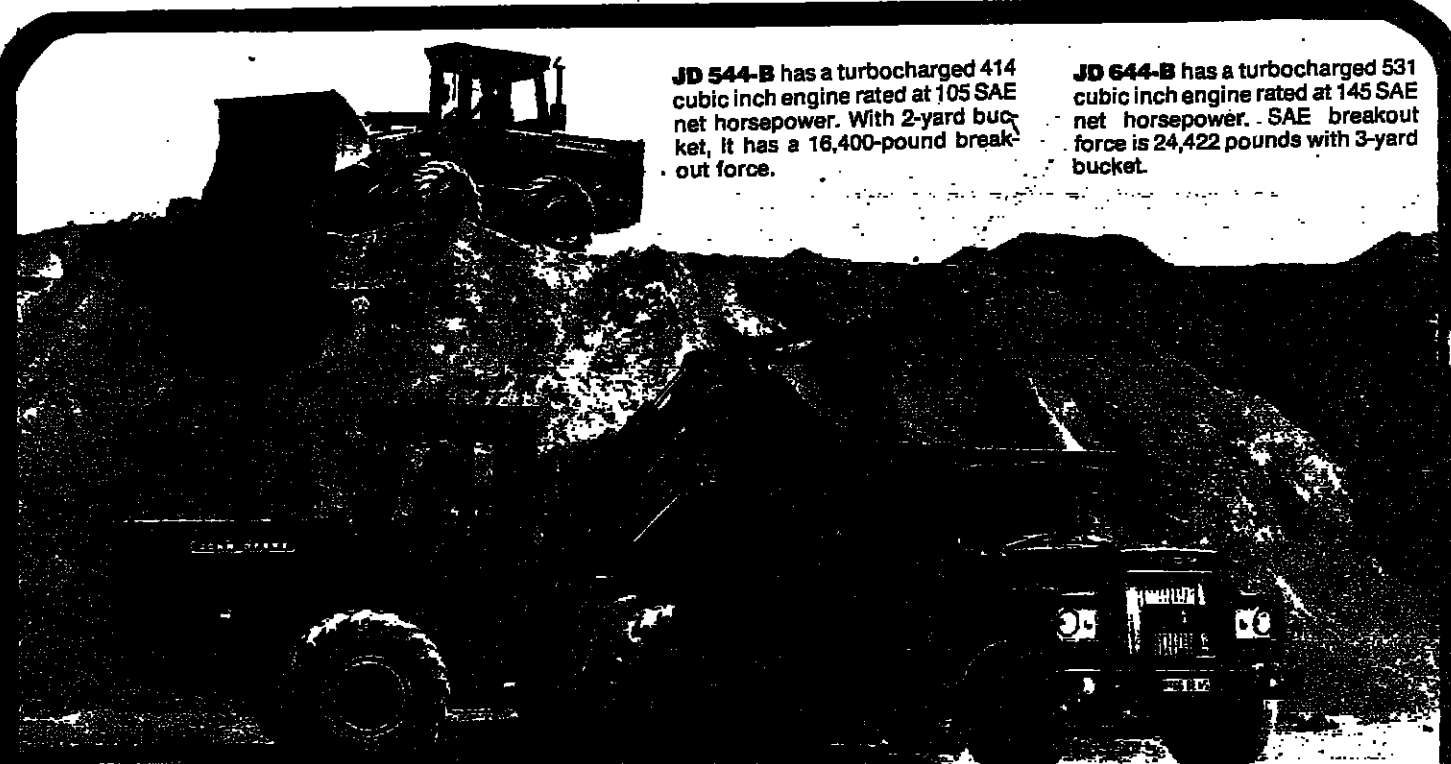
The bonds would all have a single, fixed interest rate, and would be listed and traded on the Amman Financial Market (stock exchange). Unlike existing issues of government bonds, they would not be redeemable with the issuer, but rather would be sold to other buyers on the stock exchange, according to the present plans for the bond issue, Dr. Salim said.

They would also be registered, and not bearer bonds, so the cement company would always know who was holding the bonds as they were sold from one person to another. Dr. Salim said special new procedures are being worked out with the stock exchange management to make the registration task “smooth and easy,” as well as of minimal cost.

“These would not be bearer bonds,” Dr. Salim said, “but something moving close to bearer bonds in the ease of buying and selling.”

He also thought the bond would all be sold in the local market, and that the liquidity of the Jordanian marketplace was such that the bonds would be sold quickly.

He also thought these and other bond issues in the future would prove popular with banks and other financial institutions, such as insurance companies or investment banks, because they can be sold at quick notice when cash is required, and do not tie up bank's money for long-term periods in the manner that a syndicated loan does.



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## Survey to probe family budgeting in Jordan

By Breda Finegan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—What does the average Jordanian earn? How much does the average housewife spend in housekeeping a month? Do Jordanians have a special hankering after one type of food? How much, and how frequently do they spend on clothes, the cinema and newspapers?

The answers to all these questions and many more will be revealed in the middle of next year following a completely up-to-date survey on family budgeting to be carried out by the Department of Statistics in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA).

The survey, to be conducted by approximately 60 people, will be the first family expenditure survey in Jordan since 1967 and will be adopted as the new base year for comparisons and predictions, Mr. Shuja Al Assad, Director General of the Department of Statistics in Amman told the Jordan Times.

Currently in Jordan to help in preparing for this survey is Dr. Adel Al Akel, the Regional Advisor in Statistics and National Accounts at ECWA headquarters in Beirut, who described the operation to the Jordan Times as being very much like "a small census".

At present the department is poring over maps of Amman and the regions in order to determine exactly who the 1,600 questionnaires will go to.

"It is all decided according to the laws of sampling," Dr. Akel said.

"Take the city of Amman," he went on; "we define first five main areas according to income. Each area is then divided into sub-sections, which are numbered, and a few of these sub-sections are picked completely at random — like out of a hat."

Field workers will then be sent

to each of the chosen subsections to compile a comprehensive list of all the people in that area. A certain number of families who will be the subject of this survey are chosen out of that list completely at random.

This procedure is a simplified explanation of the process of selection which will be applied to all areas of Amman and 30 cities and villages around the country. The object is basically to get a fair representation from all income groups in order to compile dependable averages.

The high income strata in Amman is primarily located in an area including Shmeisani, Jabal Amman and a sizeable part of Jabal Luweibdeh. This area has already been divided into 62 sub-sections. Of these only about six will eventually be chosen as locations for the field work by the teams of interviewers. Of course only a certain percentage of the people will be interviewed.

On the 1,600 families to be questioned, 550 will be in Amman. The rest will be taken from both urban and rural areas around the country.

"In this sense," Mr. Al Assad emphasised, "this survey will be much more comprehensive than the 1967 one which only really looked at urban families."

Mr. Al Assad said: "It is difficult to include non-sedentary people but where bedouins have been settled, then of course they will have to come into it." Two such settlements are Dhuljan, near Zarqa, and Murajfeh, Abu Shkhanib, about 20 kms from Amman.

The family budgeting survey is essential to help the government in its policy-making since it will reveal patterns of consumption, how they are changing, and the values attached to each item of expenditure.

Another mammoth project being taken on by the Department of Statistics is the second ever census in Jordan on which work will begin in January of next year. Ideally the family budget survey should be carried out after the census but it has been left too long now and the pattern of consumption in Jordan has undergone radical changes since then making these findings almost completely redundant.

The actual footwork and information gathering for the family survey is scheduled to begin on April 1, Mr. Al Assad said. The teams of field workers will be calling on families and asking very detailed questions about their financial status—questions which will possibly be resented.

"We realise that people will be suspicious at first and worry in case the information they give will affect their taxes. Yes, people are often unwilling to participate and we use every reassuring, confidence-winning method we can, to talk them into participating," Dr. Akel said.

In fact, the law (Public Statistics Law, 1950) obliges public cooperation in such surveys and a person can be brought to court for non-participation although this has never been applied. In return, however, the law also guarantees the complete confidentiality of the personal information gathered.

"No one, not even the tax department, the law courts or the prime minister can demand information on any individual contributing to the surveys conducted for statistical information," Mr. Al Assad said reassuringly, citing an example of a recent request made by the courts for information on an individual which he had refused to divulge.

Having won a family's cooperation, the interviewer leaves an Auxiliary Register Book for the family's own day to day itemised records of expenditure.

The interviewer's questionnaire will be divided into three main parts: The composition of the family, location (housing) of the family, expenditures, and incomes.

Most of the interviewers will be women. Dr. Akel said, because in cases where the mother is illiterate the interviewer will be able to sit with her in the kitchen and take down all the information verbally. Mr. Al Assad said he hoped it would be possible to conduct such a survey every five years because the pattern of consumption changes so quickly.

Jordan it seems is quite a leader in the field of statistics in the area. Figures for Jordan's National Accounts go back as far as 1959 and partial figures are available for as early as 1952.

Another thing Mr. Al Assad is understandably very proud of is that the publication, "National

Accounts in Jordan 1952-1976" (issued in March 1978), was compiled according to the latest United Nations System of National Accounts established in 1968 to make National Accounts uniform and easily comparable worldwide. Jordan is the first Arab country to apply this new system which it did with much technical cooperation from ECWA.

The United Nations system was introduced in order to give a more comprehensive description of the economic activity of every country. Any national account includes full information on total input, output and the financial activity of the country as a whole. Being a national account this also must include the financial dealings of all its nationals—at home or abroad.

Now in Jordan 1975 is being used as the base year for national accounts. Following the completion of the family survey however, 1979 will become the new base year.

Dr. Akel will be in Jordan until March 2, during which time he will be offering invaluable advice to the department on all aspects of the coming survey.

## Prince Hassan meets Lord George-Brown

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (JNA)—The visiting former British Foreign Secretary Lord George-Brown today called on His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Jordan's position on current Middle East peace efforts and the latest developments in the region were discussed at the meeting.

Lord George-Brown, accompanied by the British charge d'affaires in Amman, also met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

Later in the day Lord George-Brown paid a visit to the Royal Scientific Society and was briefed on the services provided by the society.

## Queen Noor visits hospital, university

MAFRAQ, Feb. 24 (JNA)—Her Majesty Queen Noor toured a number of towns in the governorate of Irbid today where she visited the hospital in Mafraq.

The Queen also visited the Mafraq library and a residence for the paralysed which contains about forty children. The Queen stressed that more care must be offered for paralysed children.

She later visited Yarmouk University where she was briefed by President of the University Dr. Adnan Badran on the achievements and future plans of the university.

On the last leg of her tour the Queen went to Ajloun where she visited the Teachers Training Institute for girls and was briefed by the principal on the activities of the institute in the presence of Minister of Education Abdul Salam Al Majali.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be partly cloudy with temperatures around normal and westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

### Temperatures

Amman  
Aqaba  
Jordan Valley  
Deserts

| Overnight minimum | Daytime maximum |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3                 | 16              |
| 11                | 24              |
| 11                | 23              |
| 3                 | 18              |

## The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan The Jordan Valley Authority

Arda Grading, Packing and Marketing Centre  
Grading and Packing Equipment  
Addendum No. 1

### Notice of Change in Delivery Dates.

The Jordan Valley Authority has revised the date for delivery of Grading and Packing Equipment as follows:

Group 1 : September 15 1979  
Group 2 : September 30 1979  
Group 3 : October 15 1979

Omar Abdallah Doghkan  
(President)  
J.V.A.

## The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan The Jordan Valley Authority

Arda Grading, Packing and Marketing Centre  
Miscellaneous Equipments and Materials  
Addendum No. 1

### Notice of Change in Delivery Dates.

The Jordan Valley Authority has revised the delivery Schedule for Miscellaneous Equipment and Materials as follows:

All Groups: September 15 1979

Omar Abdallah Doghkan  
(President)  
J.V.A.

## National News Roundup

### Jordan-Gulf Bank opens in Amman

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (JNA)—The new head offices of the Jordan-Gulf Bank inaugurated here today by Central Bank Governor and Nabulsi who was representing His Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, the chairman of the board of directors Mohammad Nazzari 'Armouti said help in the development of Jordan's economy in connection with the country's five-year development projects. Nearly 60 bank's JD 5 million capital is owned by Jordanians and 40 per cent is owned by citizens of Arab Gulf States, he said. The opening ceremony was attended by leading businessmen and directors of Jordanian banks.

### A delegation discusses medical help for Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (JNA)—A delegation representing the West German medical association explored with Jordanian officials here

today the establishment of a centre for nuclear medicine and a hospital for psychological treatment in Jordan. The subject came up in talks on West German-Jordanian cooperation in medical fields during a meeting with Minister of Health Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. The minister also discussed with the delegation grants for Jordanian doctors to study in West Germany to acquire specialisation in various medical fields. The West German delegation arrived here on Thursday at the invitation of the Jordanian Medical Association.

### Ain Ghazal Road to be closed

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (JNA)—A section of Ain Ghazal Road extending from the Al Hussein Youth City (gate four) to Halaweh farm will be closed for repair work, a spokesman for the Ministry of Public Works announced here today. The closure starting next Saturday March 3, 1979 will last until further notice and vehicles going in that direction can take a detour which starts near the Ministry of Interior Circle, the announcement said.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| COMPANY             | Par value | Volume Traded | Last Buying Offer | Last Selling Offer | Closing Price |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Petroleum Co.       | JD 5,000  | 789           | —                 | 6,580              | 6,580         |
| Textile Factories   | JD 10,000 | 2,232         | 14,400            | —                  | 14,400        |
| Phosphate Mines     | JD 1,000  | 2,185         | 2,160             | 2,200              | 2,170         |
| Pharmaceutical Co.  | JD 5,000  | 923           | 17,650            | —                  | 17,750        |
| Bank                | JD 1,000  | 103           | 1,020             | 1,030              | 1,030         |
| Electricity Co.     | JD 1,000  | 972           | 1,340             | 1,360              | 1,340         |
| Textile Factories   | JD 1,000  | 109           | 0,730             | —                  | 0,730         |
| Cardboard Factories | JD 1,000  | 108           | —                 | —                  | 0,720         |
| Phosphate Mines     | JD 5,000  | 138           | 4,400             | 4,750              | 4,600         |
| Phosphate Mines     | JD 10,000 | 1,260         | —                 | —                  | 11,000        |
| Phosphate Mines     | JD 10,000 | 3,512         | 70,250            | —                  | 70,250        |

traded, Saturday, Feb. 24: JD 12,331  
of shares traded: 2,690

| COMPANY           | Par Value | Volume Traded | Number Traded | Year of Maturity | Selling Price |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Development Bonds | JD 5,000  | 878           | 169           | 1980             | 5,200         |
|                   | JD 5,000  | 642           | 126           | 1982             | 5,150         |
|                   | JD 5,000  | 504           | 100           | 1983             | 5,040         |

traded: JD 2,024

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# Finally the artist makes a self-portrait



Nephew of Katia Granoff, a famous art critic and gallery owner in Paris. This painting is the first portrait Princess Fahr-el-Nissa did, and was a present to Katia Granoff. Having put it in the window of the gallery three years before, she was offered four million francs for it.

*"I have to work in difficulty."*

*"I have to make the impossible possible."*

*"I arrive to the result by struggle."*

*...Princess Fahr-el-Nissa*

By Janset Shami  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--Princess Fahr-el-Nissa, who has done thousands of paintings and given 45 exhibitions all over the world, had neglected something:

"I never thought about it, till Suha reminded me," she says simply. What Suha, the wife of Mr. Khalid Shuman of the Arab Bank, had reminded her, was this: Princess Fahr-el-Nissa has never done a self-portrait.

So now at the age of 77, the daughter of Shakir Pasha of the Ottoman Empire, the wife of Prince Zaid Al Hussein of the Hashemites, and the mother of Prince Raad Ibn Zaid, is busy bringing to life the colourful expression of her inner life, in the form of a portrait! Although yet incomplete, the portrait already contains the depth and the richness of the artist's great personality.

Perhaps the portrait was not done till now because the artist had been able to express her inner life and her life's philosophy in so many styles of painting. She had expressed it powerfully, convincingly and with sensitivity.

Turkish born Princess Fahr-el-Nissa's father Shakir Pasha was a diplomat and an historian, and her uncle, Cevat Pasha, was one of the last prime ministers of the Ottoman Empire. This family of culture offered in Fahr-el-Nissa and her immediate relatives, seven international known artists in different fields. To name some: Shirin Devrim, well-known actress and stage director, is Princess Fahr-el-Nissa's daughter. Cevat Shakir, the writer, is her brother. Aliye Berger, the engraver, is her sister. Fureya Kilic, the ceramicist, is her niece.

The artist's childhood was spent in Prince's Island in Istanbul. Later she studied at the Academy of Arts, and continued her studies in Paris. She started to give herself to art completely after her children started school.

She has given exhibition in the most important capitals of the world. She had exhibited first in Istanbul in 1944, then at St. George's Gallery in London. At that time, Mr. Collins, the director of the Institute of Contemporary Arts wrote this about her in *Times and Tide*:

"Fahr-el-Nissa Zaid is evidently an artist to be taken very



Self-portrait

seriously. She has made a first appearance which would be hard to parallel. No doubt we shall hear a great deal more of her later on."

He was very right. Everybody started hearing about her soon. Next year she exhibited at the Gimpel Gallery. By that time her style had started to move towards abstraction. The French became very interested in her work. She exhibited in Paris in 1949, 1951 and 1953. Critics of great importance like Charles Etienne and Jacques Lassaigne wrote of her in most praiseworthy terms and claimed that her art stood alone. André Maurois praised her work in an article he wrote for the cover of her New York exhibition at the Hugo Gallery.

For Princess Fahr-el-Nissa, painting is living. She has to paint in order to feel she is alive. At the same time it is a kind of painful experience. She creates under impossible conditions. She waits for the impossible situation to arise and she helps it to become more impossible herself.

"I have to work in difficulty. I have to make the impossible poss-

ible. I arrive to the result by struggle," she says.

Prince Zaid bought a house in Ischia, Italy. After the busy days of settling was over, on a summer morning Princess Fahr-el-Nissa went out to the balcony. She thought, the sun, the lush green of the trees bordering the sea and the sky was inviting her to paint. She prepared her studio and planned to work. But she could not. "The very beauty of the environment was overwhelming me," she says. Then the winter came. There was a big storm. The sky was dark. Fahr-el-Nissa ran up to her studio and started working furiously. Brilliant colours appeared on the huge canvas. The landscape's summertime beauty came alive under her brush. She was getting terribly cold up there in the studio. Then the electricity went out. She shouted downstairs: "Bring me a candle." The candle was brought up promptly. The artist continued, till the painting was completed.

The situation was similar with the recent self-portrait. After she decided to make the portrait, for days she could not start. But one

morning she went up to the studio as soon as she woke up. "I chose a big canvas," she says. "I placed the outline on it with charcoal. When I was satisfied the way the picture was placed, I started working, without bothering to dress up. I had prepared big amounts of paints on the palette, days ago. They were nearly dry. I was dipping my brush into them trying to take out some colour and to mix them with others. I was feeling cold and hungry. Paint was all over my arms and nightgown and even on my slippers. I worked the whole day in this condition. I only stopped when I was sure that the impossible had become possible."

Princess Fahr-el-Nissa had done oils, she had done water-colours, she had done work with black and coloured china ink. She had painted on canvases, on rocks, on pebbles, on chicken bones. She had invented media in order to offer new channels for the abundance of her creativity. When she had painted in oils, she had done crowds of people in their daily activities. In these cases, her ever-active mind had transformed the ordinary into the extraordinary, through her brush. She had done portraits and had penetrated into the most intimate and yet most important core of the persons. She had done gigantic abstracts (10 - 15 metres long) without losing contact with the idea or feeling which had prompted her to undertake the task. In ink, she had done domes and minarets. She had done people preparing themselves to pray. She had done boats swaying on the summer waves of Bosphorus. In water colours she had done more portraits of rare transparency.

For the past three years, Princess Fahr-el-Nissa has lived in Amman in a villa which is close to her son, Prince Raad. Several times a year, the artist arranges an open house when citizens of Amman are given the chance to view her work.

The villa's ceilings, as well as its walls, are covered with paintings. It is a unique experience for the viewers to see such diversity in the artist's work without getting lost. This is achieved as the abundance and the variety of the work is unified by strong ties: the artist's penetration under the surface of the subject, her deep understanding of all the elements and a certain philosophy of life, which embraces the cosmos.



The artist at work



One of the artist's paintings showing her transition from the realistic to the abstract.



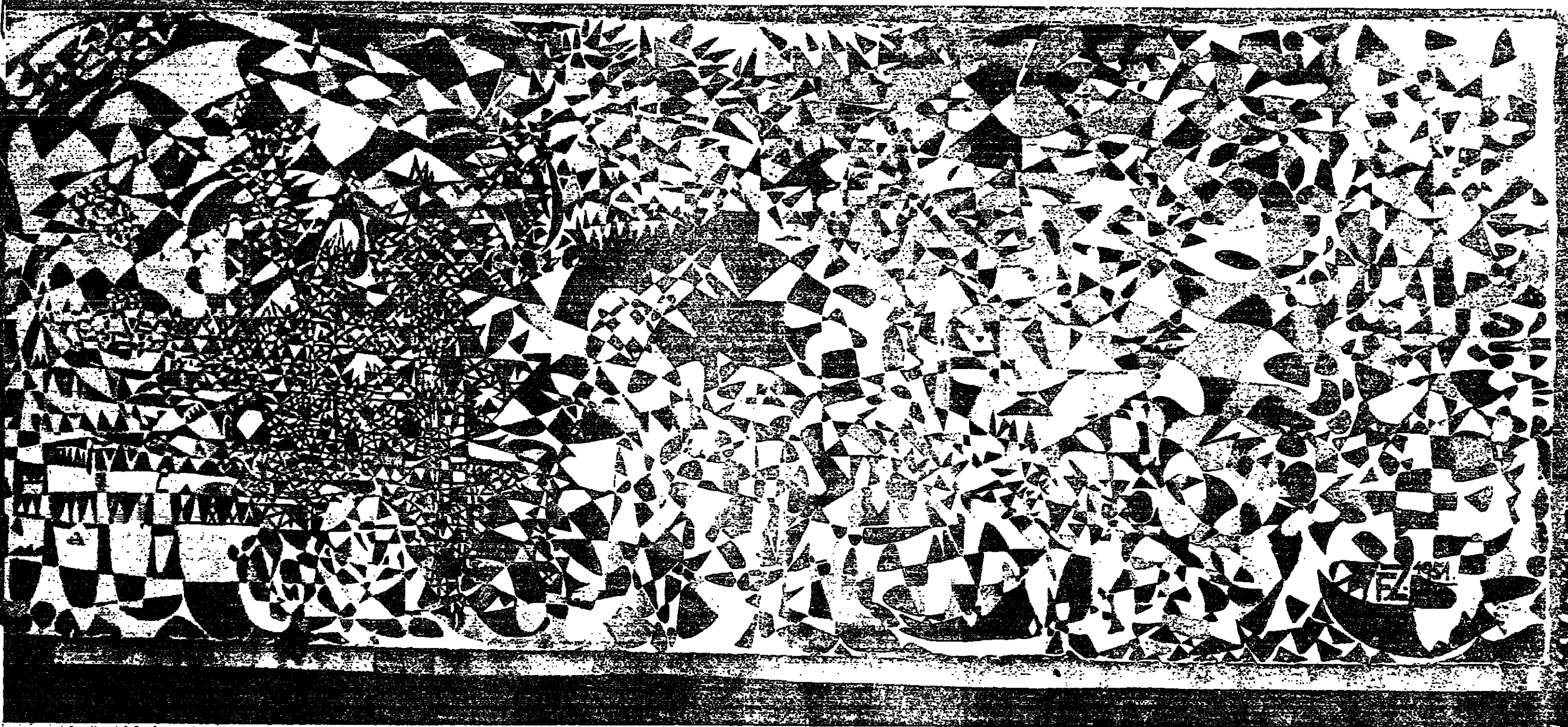
A portrait



Cosmos

مكتبة اميرة الدرد





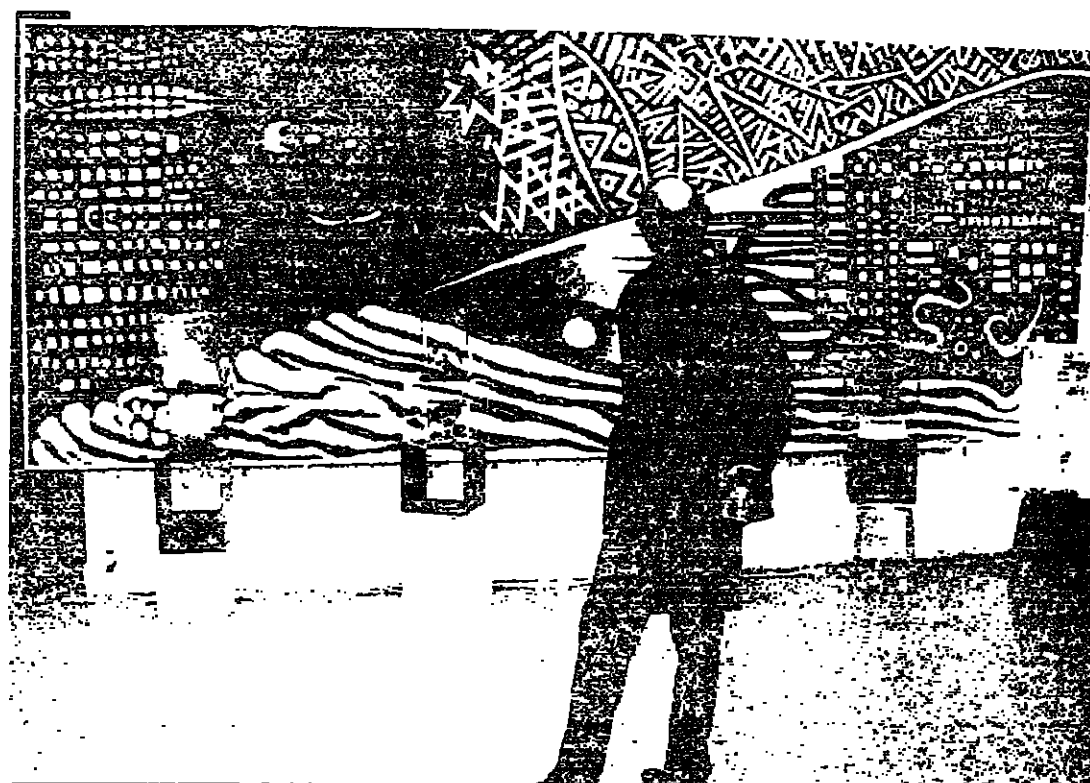
My Hell

*"No doubt we shall hear a great deal more of her later on"*

...An art critic in Time and Tide, 1944



Detail from Cosmos



Cosmos



Princess Fahr-el-Nissa is attracted to rocks because of their eternity. She paints them with loving care. The art critic of "Art News and Review" of London, Dora Ouallev, wrote about

the Princess: "She gave them a new life and introduced them in the world of her painting. And the eternity of the stone became art."



**An electrical power failure which put the lights out all over France recently was a salutary reminder to the average Frenchman of the penalty he will have to pay for Government delays in the nuclear power programme.**

By Jack Gee

PARIS—When almost every home and factory in France spent a dark and chilly day without electricity during Christmas week most citizens thought this worst power failure in living memory was a unique discomfort which would probably never be repeated.

Now they have discovered that, until the country's nuclear power programme is completed in the middle of 1985, they will have to suffer sudden shut-downs of this type every winter.

Domestic consumers and major factories are up in arms against the Government and Electricite de France, the publicly owned generating authority, for letting them run so perilously short of kilowatts.

The French grid collapsed like a house of cards on December 19 when over-loading on a high tension line between the German border and Paris triggered a cut-out which plunged 22m users into darkness.

The black-out, which continued until late afternoon, cooled breakfast-time cafe au lait and stopped Metro passengers in tunnels and lifts between floors.

Surgeons had to complete operations by torchlight in hospitals lacking their own generators.

Unlike Britain and other countries which enjoy a surplus of electric power, France is in the throes of a shortage which has been rendered inevitable by a series of miscalculations made immediately after the Yom Kippur War of 1973.

Responding to the economic crisis which followed the Middle East conflict, the Government slowed down its programme for building nuclear power stations. Since each of these costs £300m the immediate economies were spectacular.

The Government also saved money by refusing to authorise construction of gas turbine generators to make up for the delay in delivering nuclear current.

The situation was further bedevilled by the slow pace of work on nuclear reactors already under construction. France's first pressurised water reactor at Fessenheim on the Rhine was delivered 21 months late. The overall nuclear programme is now running two years behind schedule.

Delaying tactics adopted by determined groups of ecologists

also contributed to the slow-down. Marcel Boiteux, the newly appointed chairman of Electricite de France, has recently warned the west of France, where hostility to nuclear power stations is particularly strong, that the cost of bringing current from the other side of the country will have to be added to their electricity bills.

When the lights went out all over France on December 19, the western part—Brittany, the Atlantic coast and Normandy—was, as usual, burning up more current than it generates. Also as usual, the east was providing more than it uses.

This caused a drop in tension which was met by an order to power stations in the east to step up production. But the sudden pressure on the grid caused a cut-out which spread along the entire network. This is a situation which, unless the Bretons and their neighbours accept nuclear power stations, could become a permanent factor of French life.

Supplies of emergency current are of relatively little help. Foreign sources of power—from Germany, Spain, Belgium, Italy and Britain—account for about eight per cent of total consumption. The new power line planned between

England and France could boost this to 10 per cent.

The French Government has shown extraordinary complacency in allowing such a chronic shortage of power to develop. Because of the long-lead times required to build power stations—five years for a conventional thermal station and over seven to link a nuclear reactor to the grid—there is little scope for remedial action.

To maintain nuclear construction at its present rhythm of 5,000 megawatts a year (the rate planned for the next four years), Electricite de France will have to invest 24bn francs this year. This is equivalent to two-thirds of the total investment by all publicly owned French corporations.

That is why the Government showed no sympathy with Electricite de France's pleas for permission back in 1976 to build two coal-fired stations and ten gas turbines which could have been installed by now. So far only the authority to select sites has been given for the gas turbines. The generating authority has been told it can begin preliminary work on one coal-fired power station and on new hydro stations.

All these decisions have been dictated by the State's desire to

maintain the rhythm of the nuclear programme without adding to an electrical investment burden which is rising at the rate of 20 per cent a year.

The Government and Electricite de France are paying the price for an "all electric" advertising campaign which they sponsored during the 1970s to the disadvantage of gas. When the 1975 crisis came the consumer was already committed to an irrevocable choice.

In spite of a drop in industrial activity and a belated ban on "all electric" publicity, the rate of power consumption has slowed down only gradually. The annual increase last year was 6.4 per cent compared with 9 per cent in 1976.

Paul Delouvrier, the retiring president of Electricite de France, described the grid's Christmas collapse as "a setback and a humiliation". A recent poll by *Le Figaro* newspaper shows that 47 per cent favour the development of atomic power while 42 per cent are against it. As they feel the brunt of new and more frequent winter black-outs, even the ecologists might soon be joining the pro-nuclear brigade.

Financial Times News-Features

## A moonscape?



WASHINGTON — Rugged, by a scanning electron microscope, is this a high cliff edge of the broken shell, the brush on top is the skin topped by a thick mass of brush or dwarf trees? No. It's a micrograph of a fractured chicken Beaverton, Oregon. The cracking in egg shell magnified 1,200 times "cliffs" represent the actual Communication Agency

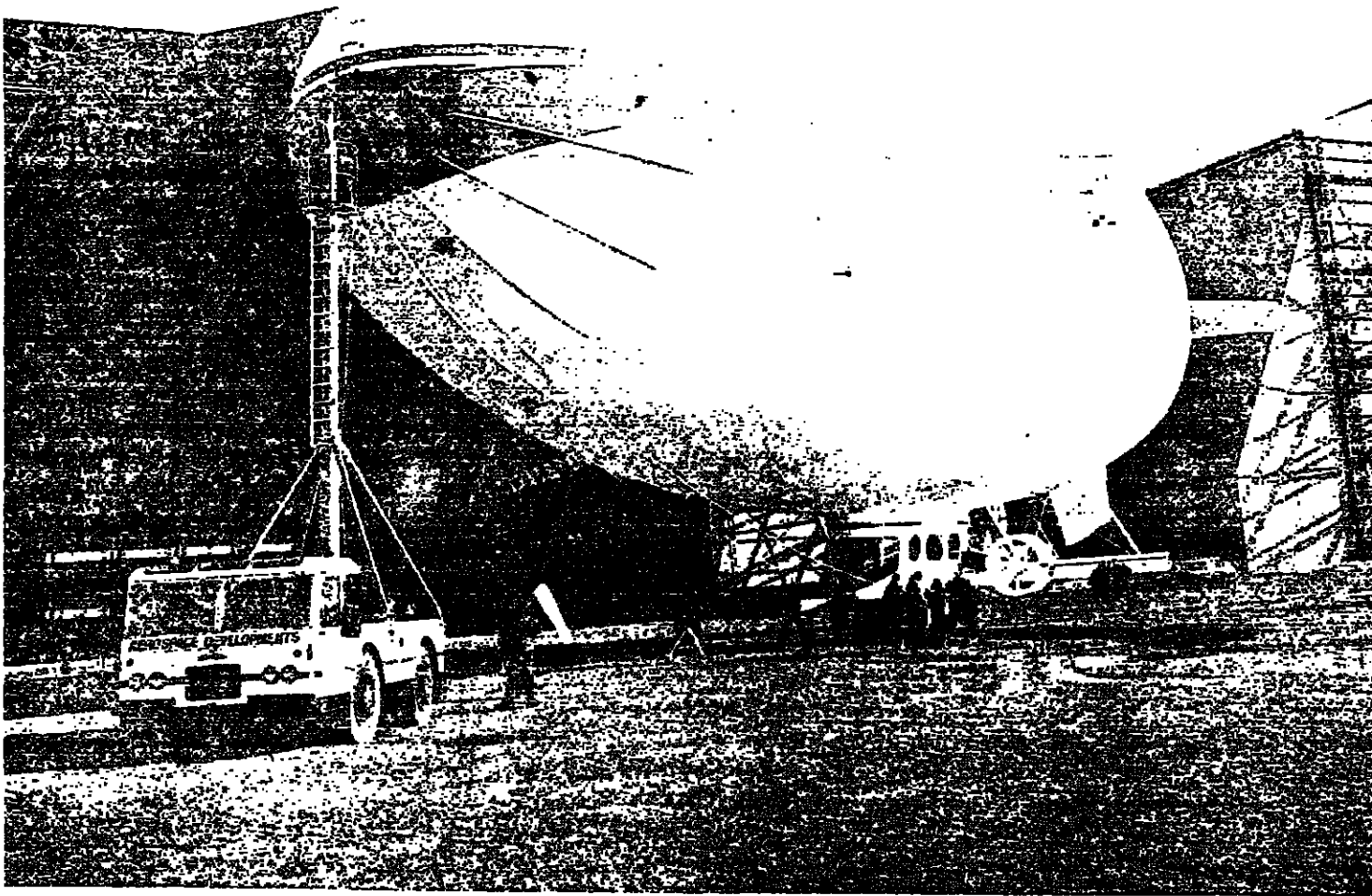
## Airship technology floats to new heights, to be used in South America

LONDON—The first commercial airship to be built in Britain for nearly 50 years made a successful 30-minute maiden flight from Cardington in eastern England recently. One of 22 being built for a Venezuelan company it is seen here moored outside the airship hangars where the famous R101 airship was built in the 1930's.

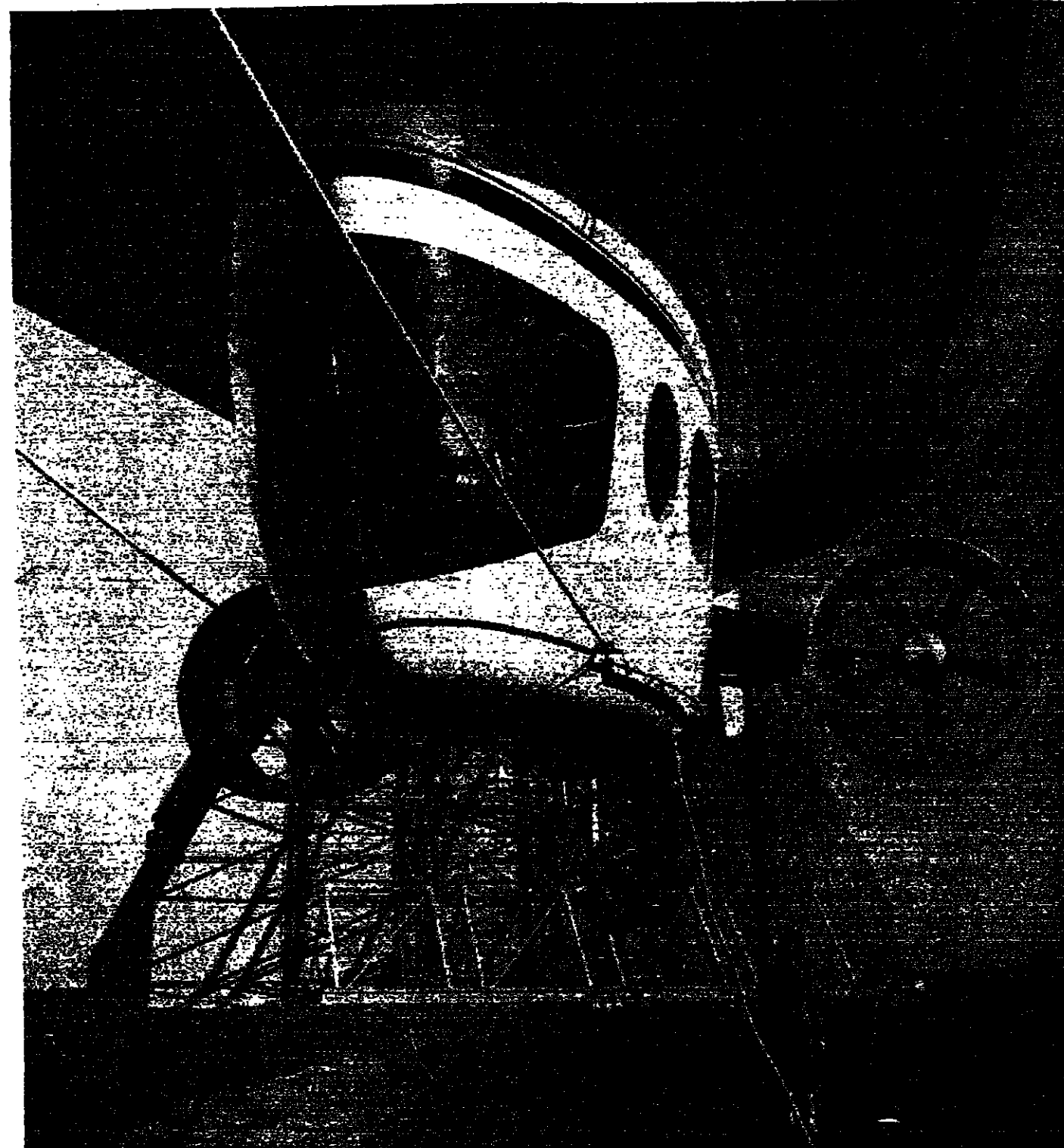
Code-named AD 500, the airship incorporates features not previously used in lighter-than-air craft. Two 200 horsepower inboard engines drive reverse pitch ducted propellers through transmission shafts and helicopter gearboxes. These can be vectored to change the angle of thrust. The high efficiency fan units operate at

low tip speeds giving very low noise levels and providing greater control on landing and lift-off. Top speed is 115 knots and an endurance in excess of 20 hours at 56 knots is claimed. The white pigmented polyurethane coated polyester envelope contains 5,097 cubic metres of non-inflammable helium and the glass reinforced plastic

gondola will house a crew of two and carry up to 2.5 tonnes of freight or 10 passengers. After a short period of commercial operations the airship will be used for fishery protection, pipe and powerline inspection, freight carrying and tourist operations in Latin America. (Central Office of Information)



The AD500 is the first commercial airship to be built in Britain for 50 years.



The AD500 is powered by two 200 horsepower engines.

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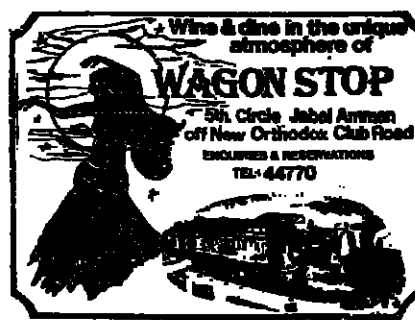
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القدس







# U.S. oil experts believe: Saudi Arabia will fight any attempt by OPEC at big price increases

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (R) — U.S. oil industry experts believe Saudi Arabia will fight any attempt by its OPEC partners to push through big price increases because of the loss of oil supplies from Iran.

The Saudis fear that dearer oil could cause a world economic recession which would harm their own interests, the sources said. They are so far charging more only for extra oil produced to help the West and developing countries cope with the shortage from Iran.

But three leading OPEC members—Qatar, the Libyan Jamahiriya and the United Arab Emirates—have posted overall increases.

## NATO supreme commander: U.S. won't become involved in Vietnam, Iran situations

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 (R)—The United States would not become involved in the Vietnamese or Iranian situations because of the possibility of a global conflict, said here yesterday.

The conflict between China and Vietnam was an example of a conflict in which the Soviet Union

would become involved to some degree, the U.S. general told a press conference.

"But it is a conflict we will not be involved in," he said. "The days are gone when the United States unilaterally enters into a global crisis and resolves it to the satisfaction of democratic principles."

The United States would not become involved in the Iranian or Vietnamese crises because "the possibility of global conflict is too great, whether its origins would be conscious or unconscious," General Haig said.

He added the Soviet Union had increased its military buildup over the past decade.

## EEC plans conference on southern Africa's development

LUSAKA, Feb. 24 (R)—The European Common Market and other international bodies plan to hold a major conference in the next few months on the future economic development of southern Africa, a senior EEC official said yesterday.

Mr. Claude Cheysson, commissioner for development aid, said the conference would assess future needs in terms of transport systems, sites for industries, sources of power and training facilities.

But Mr. Cheysson ruled out the participation at such a conference of South Africa. "We don't think the time has come when there is anyone we can speak to in South Africa," he said.

The commissioner said the conference, in which the Commonwealth Secretariat, United Nations agencies and other interested parties would take part, would be non-governmental and would have no authority to take decisions.

"But it should be in a position to establish facts on the basis of which each government and liberation movement can work," Mr. Cheysson said.

The planned conference had the approval of the five frontline states backing the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance in Rhodesia. Mr. Cheysson said, and the Front's Zambia-based co-president Joshua Nkomo had welcomed the idea.

As well as the frontline group — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia should be represented, the latter by the nationalist movement SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation), Mr. Cheysson said.

## World climate conference concludes: Disregard for environment may lead to major climatic changes

GENEVA, Feb. 24 (R)—Significant climatic changes could occur in ten years' time if man continues to disregard his environment, 300 specialists attending a world climate conference said yesterday.

Details of the changes cannot yet be predicted, but if man continues to burn fossil fuels and cut down forests at the present rate, the increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will gradually raise the planet's average temperature, they said in a final declaration.

Rainfall patterns could change as well as temperature, the experts said, adding that there was an urgent need for an international study of the relationships between man and his climate.

Dr. Robert White, chairman of the two-week conference,

arranged by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), told a press conference that the release of fluorocarbons was another human activity which could affect the climate.

The WMO has already warned that fluorocarbons, used as propellants in aerosol spray cans, could reduce the ozone layer which shields the earth from harmful elements of the sun's radiation.

"We can say with some confidence that the burning of fossil fuel, deforestation and changes of land use have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by about 15 per cent during the last century and it is at present increasing by about 0.4 per cent per year," the declaration said.

"There is serious concern that the continued expansion of man's

prices run away under panic conditions."

Although the Saudis may no longer be as keen as in the past to hold prices down, they have always been careful about keeping to the letter of OPEC agreements, he added.

The organisation decided in December that prices would rise by 14.5 per cent during 1979. This was before the total shutdown of supplies from the strike-bound oil fields of Iran, the second biggest OPEC exporter.

The new revolutionary government in Tehran is now trying to resume exports.

Walter Levy, an oil adviser to the U.S. Government and private industry, said sellers on the open market were asking twice OPEC's base price of \$13.34 a barrel for oil.

"As long as the importing countries act like helpless giants and make no effort to cope with sharply higher open market prices which could have the most serious economic and financial consequences for all of them, the OPEC countries will naturally be tempted to raise prices," Mr. Levy said.

He added: "If the situation is allowed to continue much longer, OPEC will be under irresistible pressure to raise prices and capture some of the huge trading profits."

The more optimistic sources remained confident that Saudi Arabia would remain a force for moderation.

## Carter said ready to match Soviet arms restraint even if Senate rejects SALT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (R)—President Carter would match any military restraint shown by the Soviet Union under a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) treaty being negotiated between Moscow and Washington even if the Senate rejected the document, the White House said yesterday.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell announced Mr. Carter's intention to take unilateral action amid strong Senate reservations about the proposed accord.

His remarks came in response to an article in the March issue of Atlantic magazine quoting Mr. Carter as saying he would re-submit SALT as an executive agreement if the Senate turned down or emasculated a treaty.

A treaty requires a two-thirds majority in the Senate, but an executive agreement can be approved by a simple majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The president was quoted as saying he would honour a SALT treaty unilaterally if an executive agreement was rejected.

Mr. Powell denied that the president would re-submit SALT as an executive agreement and said that in any case Mr. Carter believed the Senate would ratify a treaty he judged to be in the security interests of the United States.

"The part (in the Atlantic article) about abiding by the terms of a treaty reflects the fact that if SALT was not ratified... and if the Soviet Union continued its military build-up, it would be our intention to match that," Mr. Powell said.

"If, on the other hand, the Soviet Union does exercise restraint then, normally and logically, we would indeed not take

action that would make that restraint impossible."

Several influential senators have expressed opposition to or reservations about a SALT pact on the grounds that information they had received about the negotiations indicated that it favoured the Soviet Union.

Others have given notice that they intend to link SALT with an examination of the Soviet Union's overall policies. The president has firmly opposed this linkage, saying SALT is vital and he intends to sign an acceptable treaty even if he has to confront Moscow on other issues.

## U.S. court told how bank consultant embezzled over \$10m. with one phone call

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (R)—A computer consultant told a court he obtained \$10.2 million from an American bank with a ten-cent telephone call and used the money to buy diamonds from a Soviet company.

Mr. Stanley Rifkin, who worked as a consultant at the Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, said he devised his elaborate plan last June—but was aghast when it worked.

In the U.S. district court, he pleaded guilty to two counts of fraudulently using communications wires. In return, the U.S. Government agreed to drop three other counts and not to pursue similar charges against him connected with an alleged conspiracy to steal between one and \$50 million from another bank.

Mr. Rifkin faces up to ten years in jail.

He told the court he had helped set up a system to automate the wire transfer room at the Security Pacific Bank, and knew that a ten-cent telephone call could initiate the transfer of funds.

Mr. Rifkin said that last June he began discussions with a local diamond broker to buy \$10 million worth of diamonds. The dealer later went to Geneva to meet representatives of Russalmaz, a Soviet diamond company.

On Oct. 14, Mr. Rifkin cabled the company saying the dealer represented the bank and had the money to buy the diamonds.

The next day, he continued, "I went to the (bank's) wire room, and said it was doing another study and obtained the code or means of identification for workers authorised to make transfers. This was in plain view and I wrote it down on a piece of paper."

He then went to a nearby phone booth and telephoned the wire room. Using the name Mike Hanson and describing himself as a member of the bank's international branch, he asked that \$10.2 million be transferred to a New York bank and then to the Swiss account of Russalmaz.

On Oct. 26, Mr. Rifkin flew to Geneva and, after providing identification demanded by the Soviet firm, was given a suitcase containing the diamonds.

He flew to Luxembourg and, for the first time, saw the diamonds. "I didn't even know what to do with them," he said. "I was aghast at the scheme worked."

Mr. Rifkin said he placed the diamonds in a transparent plastic shirt bag, put it in his suitcase and flew back to the United States. Customs officers searched his luggage but failed to find the diamonds, he said.

He gave a number of diamonds to a lawyer friend and tried to sell some of the remainder, he said, but he was arrested at Carlsbad, California, on Nov. 6 and the diamonds were seized.

## IRA guerrillas claim responsibility

## England on alert following bomb attack in country town

YEOVIL, England, Feb. 24 (R)—England went on bomb alert today after blasts shattered the peace of this western town and Irish Republican guerrillas said they did it.

Four people were injured, one seriously, when the first blast came without warning in a crowded Woolworths store. Shoppers fled screaming into the streets when another bomb, planted in a parked van, rocked the area. The second blast caused no injuries but turned the van into a heap of smouldering metal.

Army experts rushed to the scene. They destroyed two more devices with controlled explosions and defused a third planted in a supermarket.

Dublin spokesmen for the violent provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) phoned newspapers and said republican guerrillas were responsible for the attack. Police here said a man in his 20's had been detained in connection with

the blasts. Yesterday's blitz came only hours after Northern Ireland Minister Roy Mason warned that the IRA might be planning a new bombing campaign within the province.

Last month police arrested a dozen men after a spate of IRA attacks on the British mainland in which bombs exploded in hired cars in London and a big gas storage tank was blown up just east of the capital.

There is no indication why the bombers chose this sleepy Somerset town for their attack, but recently security has been greatly stepped up in London and there had been speculation the IRA would look for softer targets.

Police throughout the country have been alerted this weekend in case of further attacks and warnings to the public to watch out for suspicious packages were repeated.

## Pakistan's opium addicts said dying 'by dozens' since end of legal supply

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 24 (R)—Opium addicts are dying by the dozens in Pakistan since the military government suddenly shut off the legal supply, hospitals reported yesterday.

The government outlawed drugs two weeks ago as part of its drive towards an Islamic society based on fundamental principles. It sealed shops where drugs could be bought legally and made the use of drugs punishable by 80 lashes. Hospitals set up emergency centres to treat addicts who were queuing in scores.

Addicts previously bought opium from about 60 government controlled shops at the equivalent of \$5 for ten grams. The black market price is reported to have doubled with supplies expected to run out within two weeks.

About eight tons of opium was officially released through the shops but consumption was believed to have been at least ten times greater.

Pakistan's opium production is estimated at around 300 tons and Western narcotics experts say stockpiles are high, wholesale prices down and a bumper crop expected this spring, some ten per cent over last year's level.

Concern is growing that the collapse of the market in Pakistan, to be followed perhaps by that in Iran, could lead to the drugs flooding the illegal international market.

Addicts desperate for opium recently stormed a shop and looted it while officials were checking stocks. An addict unable to endure his withdrawal symptoms tried to commit suicide by lying across a railway track.

Twenty addicts have died in Sind Province alone and newspapers reported a growing daily

death toll throughout the country. Three died in one day in the district of Sahiwal in Punjab Province.

Other effects of new laws

Supplies of alcohol, also covered by the new Islamic laws, are running out among foreign diplomats in the capital. Although foreigners are allowed to drink in their own homes, no licences have been issued to Pakistanis to sell them liquor.

A lack of official interpretation of the rules provoked an angry scene at Lahore Airport recently when customs officers confiscated a bottle of whisky from an American tourist. He had bought the bottle only minutes earlier on board an aircraft of Pakistani International Airlines on a flight from New Delhi.

A police head constable became liable to be the first person stoned to death under the new Islamic punishment for rape when he was charged in Baluchistan Province with the crime.

Brothels, also banned under the Islamisation campaign, are reported to be still operating, but surreptitiously. Girls no longer display their wares in doorways and windows, but customers are guided along alleyways and into the brothels through the back door.

## U.N. resolution seeks to reduce morphine production

GENEVA, Feb. 24 (R)—Supplies of the pain-killing drug morphine are exceeding demand, increasing the risk of illicit use, the United Nations Narcotic Drugs Commission said yesterday.

A resolution adopted by 25 votes to one with two abstentions at a commission meeting appealed to producing countries which have boosted manufacture in recent years to restrict their morphine production programmes.

A report before the meeting listed Australia, France, Holland,

Hungary and the Soviet Union amongst leading manufacturers of morphine, which is made from dried opium poppies. India and Turkey are the world's main poppy growing countries.

In a report to the meeting, the International Narcotics Control Board predicted that without a large, unforeseen increase in demand for morphine for medical purposes the world's manufacturing capacity would be 50 per cent greater than requirements by the early 1980s.

## THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Ertman

### ELECTRIFYING

By Marjorie Moser

- ACROSS
- Wage hike
  - Modern turf
  - Chimney
  - Walked back
  - French
  - Phrase
  - Front steps
  - Like an
  - Remote
  - Foot
  - English
  - Schooner's
  - Machine
  - Part
  - Wiles
  - Reach the
  - Indian
  - Gullet
- DOWN
- 29 - Jerry
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### Diagramless

17 X 17, by Pat Bradshaw

- ACROSS
- Manner
  - Surface
  - National
  - Symbol
  - Dull pain
  - Figure
  - New York
  - College
  - Law violation
  - Schemes
  - Chinese
  - Society
  - Discount
  - 22 - the line
  - 23 Ram's short
  - 24 Short
  - 25 Tight
  - 26 Victim
  - 27 Unfolds
  - 28 Unfolds
  - 29 Depressed
  - 30 In spirit
  - 31 Crazy
  - 32 Alcoholic
  - 33 Chinese
  - 34 Society
  - 35 Art style
  - 36 Feint-tale
  - 37 Yellow gem
  - 38 Migration
  - 39 Frozen
  - 40 Daring
  - 41 A plea
  - 42 Energy
  - 43 Shortage
  - 44 Female
  - 45 Voice
  - 46 Follow
  - 47 Ours
  - 48 Smarted
  - 49 Constellation
  - 50 Solitude
  - 51 Consumes
  - 52 Make a place for
  - 53 Those who plunder
  - 54 Intimate
  - 55 Token of
  - 56 Measure
  - 57 Danny
  - 58 Thomas' daughter
  - 59 Australian bird
  - 60 Sound
  - 61 Reflection
  - 62 Conduit
  - 63 Spinning
  - 64 Flow
  - 65 Squealer
  - 66 Sign of
  - 67 Carried
  - 68 Kind of
  - 69 Turf
  - 70 Additional
  - 71 Bunny food
  - 72 Smallish
  - 73 He ran a
  - 74 Furniture
  - 75 Religious
  - 76 Good-looking
  - 77 Withered
  - 78 Pop's bro.
  - 79 Zero
  - 80 Badge
  - 81 He ran a
  - 82 Crooked
  - 83 Optimum
  - 84 Religious
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### CRYPTOCGRAMS

1. XEYRIS ADYRUBORXI ZEILUD KRAVY

2. TATUMTUM YOCNMYNEM NAYN UNTUM

3. ILSE OYE TRAIT OFFE CUSEE POUKEE

4. KIEKA HOF BLA WUTUTS OF MEKEE

5. GIKJLGITC CROW MEIN CH EN NGA

6. KIEKA HOF BLA WUTUTS OF MEKEE

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## World New Briefs

### Khmer Rouge report attacks on Vietnam

BANGKOK, Feb. 24 (R)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas ousted Pol Pot regime said today they were conducting a killing or wounding more than 200 in recent days. They said Khmer Rouge Radio, believed broadcasting from southern Vietnam, now engaged in a border war with China, troops in Kampuchea where the pro-Peking government is from Phnom Penh last month by a big offensive. The sources in Bangkok say there are well over 200,000 troops in the country and that they are on the defensive in the northwest.

### More bad news for U.S. anti-inflation drive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (R)—President Carter received news yesterday in his drive to curb inflation as the Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose in January 1979, up sharply from December's 0.6 per cent increase. The largest rise in the consumer price index since last September, though it came as no surprise, it put further pressure on the beleaguered anti-inflation policy. In the past year, consumer prices have risen by 9.3 per cent, and the January increase put inflation into the double-digit range. Figured on an annual rate, it is an 11 per cent increase. Food prices were again a major factor in the sharp increase in overall consumer costs last month. They rose 1.4 per cent, following a 0.9 per cent increase in December. Transport and hospital costs also increased during January. They rose by two full percentage points during January, and new and used cars also shot up. Over the past 18 months, prices have increased at an annual rate of about 16 per cent. There have been widespread predictions that it will go up even unless Iran resumes full oil production soon.

### Women mounties help nab heroin smuggler

TORONTO, Feb. 24 (R)—Two Canadian women mounties drug couriers in an elaborate operation which has involved an international smuggling ring and resulted in the seizure of \$20 million, police said. The two women officers, signed officers after police heard girls were being hired in Toronto to smuggle heroin from Asia to Europe. The women later picked up grams of heroin in Penang, Malaysia, and travelled to Paris. Six Hong Kong Chinese aged between 21 and 30 were in Rotterdam and Paris and the heroin was seized.

### Los Angeles to sign 1984 Olympic contract

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 24 (R)—A final contract for the 1984 Olympic Games for Los Angeles was signed today at the Lausanne headquarters of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the IOC announced yesterday. Top officials of the Los Angeles Games Organising Committee, the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and the IOC will put their names to the agreement, following settlement earlier this month of a long-running dispute over financial responsibility for the games. The IOC set the signature for last Jan. 29, but had to postpone it because of a dispute between the Los Angeles Organising Committee and the USOC over indemnity against possible financial loss in the games.

سلا من الالام